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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

IRISH VOICES RAISED IN LONDON AGAINST HOME RULE.

THE INCREASE OF THE INCOME TAX-MR. BRYCE AND THE LANCASTER MAGISTRATES-THE HULL STRIKE-MR. BALFOUR ON LIT-ERATURE-THE ROYAL ACADEMY

-MR. LINCOLN.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright 1893; by the Tribune Associatio evening papers announced in their largest type Sexton in the House of Commons put a question are avowed Gladstonians and most of the rest to the Home Secretary in his largest manner. But workingmen. There was no need of these extra nothing has yet come of it.

There were hopes in Home Rule breasts that the disturbances in Belfast might be turned to their purpose. The man who drenched these hopes in cold water of pure fact was Mr. John Mor-He telegraphed the Home Secretary that ample protection had been offered to Catholies supposed to be in danger of Protestant attack availed himself of this protection, that the injuries inflicted consisted of a few blows and kicks, that work was going on as usual, that Protestant workmen escorted their Catholic fellow-workers for the exaggerated accounts current in London and retailed with further exaggeration to the House of Commons by those interested in outrages. On the other hand, it is clear that large numbers sented the presence, not of Roman Catholics, but of Home Rulers. There and elsewhere efforts were made to elbow them out. Mr. Wolff wired his men: "If you have any sense, drop it They had sense and dropped it, and there is order Mr. Wolff, not content with this, went to Belfast and read his men a lecture. Other Unionist employers seconded his efforts. But imagine, if you can, a Home Rule Parliament in Dublin, with Mr. Healy and Mr. O'Brien coercing What do you suppose the result

The impression made by the Albert Hall meeting last Saturday is a deep one. The 1,200 Irish delegates who came to tell London what one Ireland thinks of Home Rule were half from Ulster, half from the southern counties. Ten thousand Londoners assembled in Albert Hall to welcome them, and to listen to them. It was an extraordinary scene, and not the least extraordinary incident of it was the speech by the Bishop of Derry. Seldom is such plainness of speech heard He adopted Lord Randolph from a prelate. Churchill's name for the bill, "a great betrayal," and declared that Home Rule would make slaves of the minority, "and since when have enslaved freemen been denied the right of resistance asked the Bishon.

It was a demonstration the like of which London, the home of demonstrations, has never seen. Others followed it. There were dinners, receptions, speeches, and a garden party at Hatfield. The Duke of Devenshire, one of the most sagacious and prudent of men, and Lord Salisbury, one of the most energetic, agreed in their assurances to the speech. Mr. Balfour speaks as one who dethese Irish delegates that England would never sired to break with the traditions of the Vicdesert them and that Home Rule against the will torian epoch. He does not disparage the great-Mayor, an ardent Catholic, received them also, and generation preceding his own as the one which of England is the merest chimera. declared his entire sympathy with the Loyalists | felt their influence most strongly. of Ireland. That sympathy is all but universal however, as they have no successors, the younger long been and still is the prevailing force. A Parliamentary expression of it may be read in the bill, about 500 altogether, which are but the foretaste of what is to come in Committee. Parliamentary experts now calculate that the committee stage of the bill may last three months.

Sir William Harcourt has achieved the distinct tion of producing a budget which everybody dislikes except himself. He had to face a deficit for the coming year of a million and a half sterling. He fills it by adding a penny to the income tax the penny being estimated to produce that sum save by the partiality of the clique to which he and a quarter of a million more. He admits that this is mere makeshift finance. It is not a fair use of the income tax, and it leaves untouched those very anomalies and inequalities of taxation iam's excuse is that there is no time to deal with the death duties or with any other financial questions which would involve a large readjustment of the incidence of taxation. Home Rule blocks the way. It is from one point of view a sufficient excuse; but nothing can justify his resort to an increase of the income tax. Even financiers like Mr. Goschen, whose view of such questions is purely technical, cry out against it. tax, said the late Chaffeellor of the Exchequer, is a great reserve only to be resorted to in great Sir William's use of it merely to cover a deficit is, in Mr. Goschen's opinion, unjust, and it is not finance at all.

But there are two much broader objections

It is a party move, and it presses with extreme severity on a class which cannot defend itself The political power of the Gladstonians rests, so far as England is concerned, on the working classes. Their contributions to the public revenue are almost wholly indirect. They pay a little on tobacco, on tea, on whiskey, on beef. income tax does not reach them, because their incomes do not reach the limit at which it begins. Therefore it is that a party which relies on their votes puts no portion of this new burden on them. Sir William Harcourt has, in fact, adopted as the principle of his budget the maxim of Mr. Ben Tillett, with which last year he wooed the suffrages of Praiford, that taxes should be levied by the poor and paid by the rich. There is one qualification: they are to be paid in this case not by the rich, but mostly by these of moderate income derived from the professions and from small trades. The bulk of the income tax is derived film Incomes not exceeding \$4,000 yearly. It is a tax, not on property, but on pay it, and since the middle classes are no longer majority, a Gladstonian Chancellor of the Exchequer is content to extort an iniquitous tribute from victims who can neither resist nor resent

The Ministry has paid of part of its debt to the labor vote by carrying the second reading of the Employers' Liability bill. There was a debate, but no division, and the party gain will therefore be less than if this measure could be represented to the suffering artisans as a party triumph over the wicked Tory. It was, however, opposed by Mr. Forwood on behalf of the employers, and by Mr. Mathews, late Home Secretary, on behalf of the public. Neither speech was answered. The bill is simply a piece of legislation in the interest of a single class of the community at the expense of another and less numerous class, and at the

expense of the community itself. Mr. Bryce has been attacked this week for job bing the appointments of magistrates to the beach in the Duchy of Lancaster, whereof he is Chancellor. The case against him is not an easy one to answer. Till he took office the power of apent . sted with the Lord Lieutenant, Lord

was wrecked by its leader. Down to that time, A TORNADO'S DEEADFUL WORK. 45 Liberals, Lancashire being itself strongly Conservative. But in Lancashire, as elsewhere, the great majority of the best Liberals declined to follow Mr. Gladstone, and the Gladstonian magistrates awindled to one-fifth of the whole number Mr. Bryce set himself to reform this melancholy state of things. He sent Lord Setton a list of magistrates whom he wanted on the beach. When Lord Setton, whose action has been free from any party bias, declined, Mr. Bryce revoked his powers and fell back on his right as Chancellor, | literally wiped the town out of existence. Many which a Liberal Government had transferred in 1870 to the Lord-Lieutenant. It was an arbi London, April 29.—The Home Rule record of trary act, and it was followed by an exercise of week is happily a shorter one than usual. this newly acquired authority avowedly partisan House of Commons has a brief respite from He admits that he has appointed 145 magistrates The two attempts to fan the of whom 118 were Gladstonians, and twenty-four Home Rule flame, which is at best but a flickering workingmen, most, if not all of them, also Glad fire, have had no success. There was a moment stonians. Three out of the 145 were Unionists on Thursday when the accidental discharge of a lt comes out at the same time that Lord Herschell on Thursday which the accuracy to a content of the solution of some prospect of rousing popular feeling. The industry. The Lord-Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster between them have an attempt to shoot Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. added to the bench 578 magistrates, of whom 519

for an advocate of purity in politics It is the more distressing to have to relate these things in America, because Mr. Bryce is notoriously the friend of the American Mugwimp, whose preference for purity amounts to a passic It is a passion which leads the Mugwump syste at or on leaving the shippards, that nobody matically to revile his own country to the foreigner, and on no other point more strenuously than about civil service reform. He saturated Mr. Bryce's mind with his own notions, which duly reappear in Mr. Bryce's book on America, me; in short, that there was little foundation and make portions of that book untrustworthy, over-colored, and even libellous. Yet when it author has to discharge in his own country what must be called a judicial duty, and to provide for the administration of justice in the great of workmen in Harland & Wolff's shipyard re- country of Lancashire, he runs the party machine at full speed, and ranks the Lancashire benches with men who will do what the party wants done.

magistrates, except to redress a party balance

Such is Mr. Bryce's defence; surely a curious one

The Hull strike continues, but the strikers are fighting a losing battle. They have no adequate funds for a contest. They have resorted to violence and to incendiarism. They have lost a great share of the public sympathy on which they counted, and they are quarrelling among the selves. The employers, meanwhile, are steadily augmenting their supply of free labor, and are so confident of success that they have refused to arbitrate, and are not eager for direct negotiation with the men. To the terms they laid down at York they adhere. They will employ unionists, if there are unionists who like to be employed. They will not allow them to manage their business, or to say who else shall and who else shall not be employed. It is, in other words, a struggle between the trades unions and the Shipping Federation, in which the Shipping Fe leration is showing itself the stronger. The unionists complain bitterly that the Federation is trying to smash the Union, but as the Union is also trying to smash the Federation, its claim to commiscration in a contest provoked by its own leaders is not obvious. If the men have a right to combine, why have not the employers? The combination of the men was aggressive from the start; that of the employers is an act of self-defence.

Mr. Balfour's brief speech on Literature at the Royal Literary Fund Dinner on Wednesday has started a discussion on the position and prospects of literature. The discussion is less fresh than The Lord ness of its greatest writers, but he points to ntelligence of the present day for inspiration, or somewhere for models. Balfour's refuge is the eighteenth century. is, of course, attacked for venturing to question the supremacy of the second-rate poets and thirdrate novelists of to-day. One of them says that the complaint has been heard during every period. Another insists that only posterity can judge fairly, the usual consolation of those whose merits their contemporaries fail to recognize. But the public, in spite of its morbid interest in mere novelty, silently agrees with Mr. Balfour. There is of the present or recent generation of English writers no one who attains to the front rank,

> That renaissance of art which a sanguine Briton not long since announced, or at least anticipated, is not to be seen in this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy. If the exhibition escapes the imputation of mediocrity, it is for the most part where it passes into eccentricity. Even that is hopeful sign in an institution where the reign of the conventional and of the commonplace has been so long and so seldom broken. It is as if a certain number of canvases from the Graffor Gallery had been silently transferred to Burling ton House. Perhaps they have been. The impressionist is here and there visible. He is not in himself a beautiful object, but he relieves the monotony. There is a good deal of work whiel is ambitious, too often an ambition which overleaps itself. Ambition, like wisdom, is not always ustified of her children. Of the few really capa ble and interesting painters who are the staff of the Academy, hardly one is at his best, or is adequately represented by his this year's picture-A gloom has fallen on art; a gloom deep also on the commercial side, think many of the artists If there be any mystery in the reluctance of the public to invest money in the latest products of the British School, it will be dispelled by a walk through the galleries of Burlington House and a critical glance at the treasures which cover its

Mr. Lincoln, the American Minister, and the last American Minister to England, sails for home next Saturday on the American liner New-York. He will leave behind him none but pleasant memories, and will take with him the best wishes of all his own countrymen who have been for four years under his jurisdiction, and of a great company of English friends. His term of office has been a comparatively quiet one. There has been for one thing a sort of Irish truce, and the Irish patriot, here or elsewhere, has been content that brains; but since it is the middle classes who the American Minister should be an American and not an Irish-American Minister. Mr Lincoln has shown himself competent and careful. He was welcomed for his father's sake; he has been liked for his own sake; and in his diplomatic career there is nothing for him or for his friends to regret, except that the end of it has arrived.

FOREIGN COULISSIERS TO BE EXCLUDED. Paris, April 29.-The Chamber of Deputes adopted out a dissenting voice, a motion that coulissiers of foreign birth shall not be admitted

THE ROYAL PARTY VISIT POMPEH. Naples, April 20.-Emperor William, King Humbert wives, went to-day through the ruins and excavations at Pompeli. The Empress and Queen were carried in sedan chairs of antique design, and were cheered both going and returning.

DIED AT THE MONTE CARLO ROULETTE TABLE. Nice. April 29.-An ciderly American named Michaelis died at the roulette table in the Monte Carlo Casino to-day. He had been paralyzed in both legs for some time, and was carried by servants to the Seften, who was a Liberal till the Liberal party Casino. He had played dally for weeks,

TWENTY-ONE PEOPLE KILLED IN CISCO, TEXAS.

OVER 100 INJURED-THE TOWN NEARLY WIPED OUT-ASSISTANCE CALLED FOR.

Denver, Col., April 29.-Information is just received here from Cisco, Texas, to the effect that

Dallas, Tex., April 29,- "The News" correspondent learned from passengers on the east-bound

thick were levelled to the ground. A heavy blown from the track and demolished, and several and citizens from Weatherford went out this morning to render any assistance possible. The building which Frank Hickman occupied was blown down and his five children killed.

ing telegram from two citizens of Weatherford went up to Cisco this morning: injured. Hundreds without food or shelter. Raise all the relief possible, and send to John F. Patterson, chairman Relief Committee."

The following telegram was also received by Mayor Levi from County Judge Davenport and Mayor Graves, of Cisco: "Cisco has been de stroyed by the most destructive eyelone that has ever visited Texas. More than four-fifths of the are without houses. There are many killed and wounded. Help is needed to bury the dead and take care of the wounded and relieve these who lost everything."

Mayor Levi has called a meeting of the citizens of Weatherford to take measures for the relief

R. F. Willie, who arrived here on the Texas Pacific castbound train, was at Cisco an hour and a half. He says that at that time twenty-one dead persons had been found. Over 100 injure! had been counted. Among the dead are; Danie Cameron, R. M. Whitesides, -- Sims, Mrs. Charles Jones and child and Mrs. J. T. Thompson Five children of Mr. Hickman who were in bed asleep were crushed to death by the falling house Hickman and his wife had gone outside to what the rearing noise was and were blown off

Ponea Agency, I. T., April 29.-A tornado visited this neighborhood last evening, and five people were killed. They were "Jack" Keithley, his wife and two children, and Charles Jackson, Kansas, who was visiting the Keithley's. Two more of the Keithley children were injured. Keithley lived in a house on Blevin's ranch, clever ailes south of Lonca. The house was demolished. In a shanty opposite Keithley's were eight Osage Indians. The shanty was blown away, but the Indians escaped injury.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD AT CARONDELET. St. Louis, Mo., April 20,-The inhabitants of East present the appearance of a vast inland sea which, on through the tree tops from the bluffs in Caron

NAVAJO INDIANS RETURNING HOME.

THE SETTLERS PREPARING FOR A POSSIBLE RE NEWAL OF TROUBLE.

Farmington, N. M., April 20,-A party of men who have returned here direct from Wayte's India store, and the Methodist Indian Mission, report that he Indians have crossed back again to the reservation in the present excitement any move may precipital Indians to surrender. The agent is at the sub-agency Fruitland. It is thought that he did not have upport enough, as he was alone, with no soldiers

Denver, April 29.-Although troops have been called for by the settlers in the san Luis Valley, for protection against the raids of the Navajos, the indeations are that few, if any of them, will be needed. The Indians have returned to their reservation Armed men have gone forward from Durango and other points in southwestern Colorado in sufficient

Frank P. Warren left Durango to-day for a con-perence with the Indians, hoping to show them their olly and to end the trouble. Meanwhile the members of the Colorado National Guard, in Denver and disewhere in the state, are walting orders to go to he front. The Indians have gone back to

Governor Walte received a dispatch from Durange headed yesterday up toward the Montezuma Va ley and Durango had changed its course. patch said that a courier had just arrived from the outh with a report that the Navajos had turned about and recressed the river, but that they might return at any minute. It added that thirty men, fully armed and equipped, had started for the reat of trouble. The telegram was signed by General Tarsney, who has been in that part of the country rister, who has been in that part of the control of some time. The General seems to think the ovenient of the Indians across the river and back as merely a ruse to deserve the activers as to then the settings. The feeding prevailed that, after recting into their own country, the Navajos would rain advance by steadth and make another raid, the me Coming across the Colorado line. To meet such a emergency, the criticens of that region have been med and are in readiness to receive any attack.

MURDERED HIS MOTHER AND MAY BE LYNCHED. Rockford, Ill., April 29,-William Burke, a dissotute fellow, gave himself up to Sheriff Burbank to-day with the statement that he had murdered his mother. Others who were sent to Berke's house ound on a bed the body of the woman. to the story told by young forke, he went home late on Monday night, crazed with delink. The mother

Pittsburg, April 20.-A family named Sauter, liv ing at West Liberty, Penn., a few nales out of Pittsburg, were poisoned yesterday. Satter raises pigs and poultry for market. On Thursday he and pour a load of slops and refuse from stores and houses on the south side of the city with which to feed his stock. Among the stuff were found several state Part of the cakes were given to his sponge cakes. family to eat and the rest were fed to the chickens, soon after all of his chickens were dead. This, lorsever, did not warn him that the cakes contained poison, and the family, healiding ave children, ate the remainder. The children were soked with convulsions. A dector was summoned, but a five-year-old by was dead before he arrived. The life of a three-year-old girl is despaired of. The physician thinks that the other members of the family will recover, although they are very in. The coroner is conducting an investigation. SHE IS A FLEET MAIDEN.

THE CAMPANIA BREAKS ONE RECORD. SEITING THE FIGURES TWO NOTCHES LOWER FOR A FIRST TRIP-THE PARIS BEATS

HER OVER-

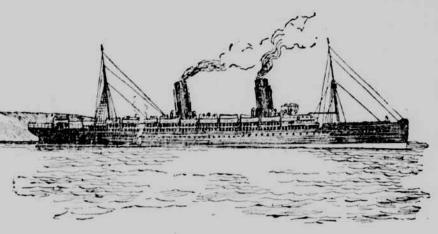
Within the shadow of the Goddess of Liberty and half revealed by the flashing lights about the pedestal of the statue, the magnificent Cunard steamer Campania rested last night. She reached Sandy Hook at 5:24 p. m. yesterday, after breaking the maiden record from Queenstown. She nade the voyage in six days, eight hours and thirty-four minutes. Her average rate of speed was 18.6 knots an hour. Her engines were not erowded from start to finish, and her officers say L. that she ran only at three-quarters speed. No Paul Le M. effort was made to win the laurels from the crack American Line steamer Paris, but the Cunard American Line Steamer Paris, but the chand officials are looking forward to a contest with the proud queen of the seas. The Campania covered a distance of 2,896 miles. She started from Queenstown last Sunday, and passed Daunt's Fock at 1.25 p.m. on that day. She saw no trace of the seas of the saw in trace of the season of the season of the season of the saw in trace of the season of the sea the Paris, and it was with grim satisfaction that

assengers many hours before the big Cunarder The air was thick and forgy yesterday, and the Murray, Harold T. Musker, Miss Alice

at the other end an organ. The officers of the Campania are: Captain Hains, Chief-Officer Pierce, First-Officer Parks, Second-Officer Wright, Extra Second-Officer Dow, Third-Officer Clare, Fourth-Officer Mackenzie and Chief-Engineer Payton. The Campania had 180 first cabin passengers, 137 second cabin and 588 steerase passengers, making a total of 925.

The names of the first cabin passengers were:

The flames of the first caoth passengers were fight G. Alger, William Angus, Gloster Armstrong, C. Beckwith Ash-mon, C. F. Atkinson, John Auchinvoic, James Bain, J. H. Baker, H. S. Banford, A. J. Barnes, W. F. Beardslee, Mrs. Beardslee, Lord Bennet, J. D. Berry, Robert Boyle, Miss Orde Browne, Miss M Philip E. Chinn, the Rev. Dr. Conway, Frank Cott W. Cutting, Mrs. Day, Mr. Day, G. R. Dean L. W. Denets, Mrs. Dennis, W. F. Dodge is, Mrs. Dennis, W. F. J. Drouet, Miss Ada Dyas, J. Geddes, ir., Mrs. R. L. Gibbons, C. E. Goad, Mrs. Goad Andrew Laing, C. Lajole, Charles Lancaster, Mrs. Lancaster, Fred Law, G. H. Lee, M. T. Lefebyre, E. C. Captain Randall told yesterday morning that he caster, Fred Law, G. H. Lee, M. T. Lefebyre, E. C. had seen no overgrown steamer out fishing for an Lescher, J. T. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Mrs. W. Lightbody near record. The graceful Paris arrived at this port early yesterday morning, and landed her tosh, H. G. McFalten, Neil McLean, Mrs. McLean, J. A. McNear, G. F. Mellen, T. M. Miller, C. A. Mitchell Captain Moore, S. E. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, A. O. Murray



Campania was not sighted from Fire Island John Under the cover of the mist she glided past Sandy Hook and slipped into Quarantine just as the sun was sinking below the horizon. The health officer permitted her to go on her way to her pier after a brief inspection. She went as far as Redlow's Island, where she cast anchor and as Redlow's Island, where she cast anchor and sharples, Mrs. Sharples, A. Smons, Arthur Singsby, H. remained last night.

Captain Hains thought that the handling of the big steamer at her pier would be attended He concluded to wait the senior member of the firm representing the down to the steamer last evening on the mail boat Fletcher, and sent back a message in which he said that all was well on board the monstrous He spent the night aboard.

There was a crowd of curious people at the unard pler last evening to see the big Campania warped into her berth, and there was a crowd of hisappointed teople when the officials announced that the steamer would not leave her anchorage

until 7 a. m. to-day. The voyage of the new Cunarder was attended by no serious accident. After leaving Queenstown, where she was visited by many preminent persons, the Campania started out upon a smooth sea, and with a cloudless sky overhead. The winds were moderate, and the big bulk rested arendelet are becoming more trightened as the river lightly upon the bosom of the waters. On April day following there came chill blasts from the run of 475 knots. It was not until Thursday that the untried steamer breasted mountainous waves, and for the first time telt the power of Old Ocean. The day began with light so the west winds, which freshened as daylight faded, and when the passengers sat in the dining saloon that night a gale was howling about hig steamer and sending masses of water surging against iron sides. Yet on that day the log of the Cammiles, the fastest which she made on her trip. There were many forlorn and seasick passengers that night who could only lie in their berths and listen to the splashing of the water and the

lowling of the gale. The big steamer little heeded the hourse roa of the waters and the chiding of the winds, and when on Friday there came a strong gale from the west with violent squalls and heavy seas she made a run of 450 knots. Yesterday the weather was thick and forgy, and she ran extremely slow as she approached the American coast. From noon yesterday until she reached Sandy Hock at 5:24 p. m. she ran 95 miles The runs of the vessel were as follows: 475, 467 183, 503, 426, 450 and 95. Her engines worked smootaly, and she was not delayed by heated journals or rough bearings. Captain Hains is confident that the big steamer will bear away The designer of the Campania, Mr. White, and the constructing engineer, Andrew Laing, were both on board the vessel. They think that the Campania has shown all the marks of a thorough Paris from Queenstown was made in six days, eighteen hours, fifty-three minutes, the Teutonic on her maiden trip has a record of six days fourteen hours, forty-five minutes, and the Ma jestic of six days, ten hours and thirty minutes The Paris made the trip which ended yesterday in six days, seventeen hours and fifty-six minutes, reckoning from Southampton, a distance of 3,127

Her length over all is 620 feet; breadth, extreme, 65 feet 3 inches; depth to upper deck, 13 feet, and gross tonnage about 12,500 tons The vessel has a straight stem and elliptic stem, topgallant forecastle and poop, with close balwarks, and two tiers of deckhouses. She is fitted with two sets of triple-expansion engines, each set capable of indicating 14,000 or 15,000 horse-power. These are fitted in separate engine rooms, there being a dividing centre-line bulkhead, fitted with water-tight doors. The casings around the boiler-rooms are double, the intervening space being filled with a material which s at once a non-conductor of heat and sound The ventilation throughout, both by natural and artificial means, is thorough There is ample accommodation for 460 saloon.

180 second-cabin, and about 540 steerage passenzers. The best apartments, and those most sumptuously fitted, are on the main, upper and promenade decks; but the lower-deck cabins are inished in a fashion that would be perfection out for the luxurious surroundings elsewhere. The entrance to the grand staircase is on the pron nade deck. Like the staircase, it is teakwood, and The banquet hall is 100 feet long and 64 feet family to eat and the rest were fed to the chickens, broad, and around its tables there is accommodathe revolving chairs around the tables are uphoistered in dark russet velvet, and on the sidelights are prettily designed curtains. The drawing-room is in style Rehaissance. The walls are of satinwood, beautifully carvel and relieved with tion for 430 passengers. It is in dark mahogany,

caim, W. H. Piatt, Thomas T. Power, H. M. Pratt, F. A. Pratt, F. C. Pratt, W. C. Poddy, Miss Ramsford, Mr. Reddaway, A. J. Reld (late United States Consul. Dublin). W. P. Vates, W. G. Johnson, Mr. Nation, Mr. and Mis Minor, G. H. Roberts, Mr. Hiller, J. Bebro, A. Hempler

H. J. Wvelle, the Rev. B. E. Jones, John Jones and M. SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN YOUNG WOMAN

WHO ARE HER PRIENDS IN THIS CITY! Chicago, April 29.-On a slab in Sigmund's under talding establishment lies the dead body of a young woman about whom nothing is known, save that she bore in life the name of Mrs. Alexander. Her finelyout features denote that she came from n birth. A chambermaid at the Southern Hotel on Wabash-ave., discovered the women's body in her room this afternoon with a razor in her hand and a

go ing wound in her throat. came to the hotel on April 18, in company with a north. On the first day the Campania made a gentleman with a full beard, who registered Mr. and Mrs. Mexander New York City. They were much saying he would return sunday. The police have no clews to work upon. No note or writing was left to the room. A pair of shoes marked "Alexander Twen', third st. and Ninch ave., New-York," and card giving the name of Resa B. Burghold, No. 148 West One-hands d and twenty ninth st., New York, was found. Upon some of her underclothing the letter "R" appeared. No reason can be assigned for the

> There is no name in the City Dire tory shelled "Burgoold." The nearest to the address given above is that of W. C. F. Berghold, the well-known cap-tain of police, where home is at No. 11s West One-bandred and twen v-seventiest. In the Directory an-pears the name of Andrew Alexander, a dealer in boots and shots, at No. 375 sixth-ave., at the corner of Twenty-chirds.

A TOWN ROARD IN CONTEMPT.

TROUBLE AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY OVER A CONTESTED ELECTION.

The trouble growing out of the recent town election amed a serious place vesterday. At the town meet by 3 votes, and the election was so certified. Several days later friends of Mr. Pell demanded a recount he Democratic nominee had been forn below the per-

kindly to the action of the town beard, of which the Democratic candidate was a member, and made application to Judge Pykman for a writ command ing the town board to reconvene and recommuni-ting the town board to reconvene and recommit the bellots. Thes they failed to do, and when thelp action was reported to Judge Dykman yesterday he declared the members of the town board in contempt, and imposed a fine of \$250 and a sentence of thirty days in the county juil in each case. The defend-ants are exsupervisor Poll, John P. Hawkins, Charles Wand and Ethan Waterhouse, Sheriff Dufly has the order of arrest for the officials.

EXCISE BILLS SIGNED.

GOVERNOR FLOWER APPROVES THE FOLEY ROESCH AND TRACEY AMENDMENTS.

Albany, April 29.-Governor Flower returned from New York this afternoon. Before leaving the Executive Chamber for the day he armounced that he had signed three excise amendments to the Excise law of last year, known as the Foley, Roesch and Tracey offis which, with Chapters 221 and 271 of the laws of 1893, constitute the entire excise legislation of the present year to date. The principal changes are peeper's license shall be issued to a pharmacist,

The possibility of wholesale liceuses for various places is cut off by provisions that every licensed person shall actually be interested in the business at the place licensed.

The privilege of a writ of certiforari heretefore limited to cittes of 30,000 inhabitants, is extended, as to hotel licenses only, to other cities and towns fown boards of excise any meet at other times than the first Monday of May to consider applications for licenses made in good fatth.

ONE EDITOR ASSAULTS ANOTHER.

Pittsburg, April 29.-William E. Williams, editor ade deck. Like the staircase, it is teakwood, and large skylight is in its ivery-colored ceiling on Beaver-ave., Allegheny, about 11 o'clock this morn-The light was the result of certain articles that have been published in "The News" from time to time Although no names were mentioned it was generally supposed that the articles referred to Mr. Williams

cedar. At one end of the room in a pt.), and GUESTS OF THE FAIR CITY.

MR. CLEVELAND, THE DUKE OF VERAGUA AND LIBERTY'S BELL IN CHICAGO.

ALL THREE MET AND ESCORTED THROUGH TES STREETS WITH ELABORATE CEREMONIES

> -WRETCHED WEATHER STILL DELAYS THE PREPARATIONS FOR MONDAY.

Chicago, April 29.-With the arrival of Press dent Cleveland, the Duke of Veragua and Phila-

delphia's Liberty Bell, all of the intrinsic attracopening of the World's Fair next Monday have safely come to hand. The Liberty Bell reached the station of the Fort Wayne Railroad last night, and the President and the Duke of Veragua arrived this morning, both under escort from the State line of an imposing representation of Chicago Aldermen, World's Fair, municipal and other officials. The weather has still to be reckoned with, however, and its continued severity gives little promise of the fair skies and smiling sunshine which alone can give the touch of appropriateness and seasonableness necessary to an open-air ceremony planned to set in motion a great outdoor and summer-weather exhibition like that at Jackson Park. The same lowering clouds and raw, northeast winds which have made April here another February, continued to-day to try the constitutions of the committeemen who had to shiver in open carriages on escort duty in the parades, and to cast a gloom over the hopes and spirits of all who seemed destined to face the cold and wet and mud of a visit to Jacksen Park on opening day.

At the grounds the rain and the water-soaked condition of the roads interfered with much of the work to be done out of doors, though inside the buildings rapid and encouraging progress was made toward a complete installation of exhibits. It is plain that without a day or two of sunshine the grounds themselves and the approaches to the park can't be gotten into an entirely extisfactory state; nor can the smaller buildings or the exhibits in the main buildings be made wholly ready for inspection by Monday afternoon. Yet enough can be done with favoring weather and forced hours of labor to give the Fair, both within the buildings and without, a creditable appearance of completeness equal, no doubt, to that with which any other international exhibition was first formally thrown open to sightseers. The longhidden sun struggled through the clouds sufficiently this afternoon to give for five or ten minutes a gleam of hope and encouragement to the workers at Jackson Park. But after a brief and despairing struggle with the clouds the sunlight disappeared and the skies were obscured again with a thickening veil of mist and rain. The wind continues to blow threateningly from the lake, and the weather signals on the top of the Auditorium tower point to a continuance of the disheartening conditions overhead and underfoot which, after raining Inauguration Day and the naval review in New-York, seem to menace, by a singular fatality, the success of the even greater National function of next Monday-the formal opening of the Columbian Fair.

It would be hard to tell which of the three important arrivals escorted from the railroad station out Michigan-ave, to-day created the most marked impression on the Chicago public which lined the streets to applaud their triumphal The Duke of Veragua had the distincprogress. tion of being escorted first from the station uptown, and his passage to the Auditorium under the guidance of Chicago's police, soldiery and other representatives of municipal dignity and virtue was received with an enthusiasm which even the rigors of the weather could not chill. The Aldermen and other officials in the escort column rode proudly in their carriages, top down, exposing themselves without a murmur nia-laden gusts from the

Duke and his party good sense to close themselves in tight and take no chances with the Chicago climate, more especially as the Duke's brother had been taken ill yesterday on the way from New-York, and was under a doctor's care. The carriage for the Duke's suite had been filled with flowers, which the ladies of the party carried in huge bunches in their arms or on their laps. Arriving at the Auditorium the Duke was formally presented with the freedom of the city by Mayor Harrison, who could, no doubt, have sporea his presentation address in Spanish, but made it in plain English out of deference to the Chicago public. The arrival of the descendant of Columbus was

made the occasion apparently of the publication in the local newspapers of an account of an attempt to steal the ashes of his illustrious ancester from one of the World's Fair buildings-the reproduction of the Convent of La Rabida-where they were supposed to rest in a glass urn. The enterprising thief was detected, however, according to the acount, and the urn recovered unbroken-a happy termination of the incident in view of the arrival as the city's guest of Columbus's representative

President Cleveland and his party reached the city shortly after noon, about two hours after the Duke, and was escorted with somewhat similar honors to the Lexington Hotel, on the South Side. The procession in honor of the President was longer, and made up largely of easy-going local militia, while the military escort of the Puke came in larger part from the regular troops from Fort Sheridan, who more than compensated for their numbers by the genuine military character of their escort work. The President was not to be outdone by the Chicago Aldermen and other officials, and rode in an open carriage, braving the like winds as they did with complacency and courage. He did not lift his silk hat, however, in response to the cheering which greeted him along the route, and nobody saw the plaster, if there was one, on the awkward sealp wound which he had suffered in New-Yark. President Cleveland has been in Chicago frequently and his appearance was familiar. Greater curiosity, perhaps, was manifested over the Cab-inet discoveries of the new Administration, of which Secretary Hoke Smith got, naturally, share. The revenue cutter the greater Andrew Johnson, which had anchored on the lake off the front of the Auditorium, fired twent one guns as the President's procession passed, it taking lifteen or twenty minutes to accomplish the salute from the Johnson's antiquated battery. The Duke of Veragua had been honored earlier with a salute of fifteen guns, in accordance with his Vice-Admiral's rank. The Presidential party will be over Sunday at the Lexington Hotel, returning to Washington after the conclusion of the ceremonies at Jackson

The Philadelphia Liberty Bell was drawn through the streets with much the same civis and military display as that offered to the President and the Spanish Duke, during a brief intermission this afternoon between showers. The form on a wagon drawn by eight black horses, and its progress to Jackson Park, where it was installed with appropriate ceremonics, excited much popular interest and enthusiasm.

The recent action of the National Commission on the question of enforcing Sunday closing leaves the general impression here that the National to do practically what it pleases about opening the Fair on Sunday, and that the local directors will avail themselves of this indifference to open the gates at the first opportunity. Once opened, the gates cannot be closed, of ocurse